(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this drastic decrease is due to a methodological flaw?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on data received from annual round of HIV sentinel surveillance, it is estimated that there are 5.134 million HIV infections in the country in 2004, as compared to 5.106 million infections in 2003 and 4.58 million in 2002. Thus there are 28,000 added infections in the country during 2004 compared to 0.526 million added infections in the year 2003.

(c) No, Sir. The decrease is not due to any methodological flaw, since the methodology used in 2004 was exactly the same as in the previous year.

Leprosy, TB and AIDS cases in the Country

576. PROF. M. M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy, TB and AIDS cases detected in the country as on date and the number of new hospitals set up for the same in 2004-05 and 2005-06, till date;

(b) the number of leprosy, TB and AIDS hospitals in the country as on date, State-wise/hospital-wise; and

(c) the details of foreign assistance provided to these hospitals during the last three years and the amount spent so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per available information, the number of leprosy cases detected and put on treatment in the country during 2004-05 and 2005-06 are 260063 and 28562 respectively. The number of TB cases detected and put on treatment in the country during the year 2004 are 1257532 and in first quarter of 2005 ending March, 2005 is 321208. The number of AIDS cases detected in the country up till March, 2005 was 103857. As on 30th June 2005, a total of 10,255 AIDS patients were on treatment.

Treatment of these diseases is being provided through existing Healthcare system. As such no new leprosy and TB hospital have been set up in the country during 2004-05 and 2005-06. During 2004-2005, 25 ART centers have been opened and during 2005-2006, additional 14 hospitals have been sanctioned for starting ART services for treatment of AIDS. The number of leprosy, TB hospitals and ART Centres in the country as on date, state-wise is given in Statement. (*See* below)

(c) No foreign assistance has been provided to these hospitals through Government of India during last three years.

Statement

State-wise number of Leprosy and TB Hospitals and ART Centres in the country

Sl.No.	Name of State	Leprosy Hospitals	TB Hospitals	ART Centres for AIDS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	5	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4		
3.	Assam	1	12	1
4.	Bihar	3	8	
5.	Chhattisgarh	8		
6.	Goa		2	1
7.	Gujarat		19	1
8.	Haryana		2	
9.	Jharkhand		4	
10.	Karnataka	8	10	3
11.	Kerala	4	5	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	18	1
13.	Maharashtra	12	16	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	1
15.	J&K		2	
16.	Manipur		2	2
17.	Meghalaya		2	
18.	Mizoram		1	
19.	Nagaland		1	1
20.	Orissa	7	8	

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	2	**	
22.	Rajasthan		7	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	25	7	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11	14	2
25.	Uttaranchal	2		
26.	West Bengal	8	14	1
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Island		1	
28.	Chandigarh			1
29.	Delhi	2	5	4
30.	Pondicherry		2	1
	TOTAL:	127	170	39*

* 39 ART Centres for AIDS also include additional 14 hospitals sanctioned for starting ART services.

** TB Hospitals in Punjab are located in different District TB Centres, TB Clinics and other Hospitals.

Safe blood to patients

577. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to provide safe blood to patients needing blood transfusion besides AIDS patients; and

(b) if so, whether the patients will be required to pay for the blood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government is already implementing a scheme to provide and adequate quantity of safe blood, blood components and blood products to the needy citizens. As one of the routes for transmission of HIV/AIDS is through blood transfusion, the Government has included Blood Safety as a major component under National AIDS Control Programme. Since the commencement of the First phase of the programme in 1992, the Government undertook a major task for modernizing and strengthening all blood banks in the Government sector and some in the voluntary and charitable sectors.